



Rewarding Learning

ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY (AS)  
General Certificate of Education  
2023

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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# Chemistry

Assessment Unit AS 3

*assessing*

Module 3: Basic

Practical Chemistry

**Practical Booklet A**

**[SCH31]**

\*SCH31\*

**TUESDAY 9 MAY, MORNING**

## TIME

1 hour 15 minutes.

## INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided at the top of this page.

**You must answer the questions in the spaces provided.**

**Do not write outside the boxed area on each page or on blank pages.**

Complete in black ink only. **Do not write with a gel pen or a pencil.**

Answer **both** questions.

## INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The total mark for this paper is 25.

Figures in brackets printed down the right-hand side of pages indicate the marks awarded to each question or part question.

A Periodic Table of the Elements (including some data) is provided.

**You may not have access to notes, textbooks and other material to assist you.**

**Safety glasses should be worn at all times and care should be taken during this practical examination.**

13620.09R



\*08SCH3101\*

1 You are provided with a mixture of two solids labelled **S**.

- (a) Weigh approximately 0.5 g of **S** onto a watch glass and carry out a flame test on the sample of **S**. State the colour of the flame observed.

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

- (b) Add approximately 2 cm<sup>3</sup> of 0.1 mol dm<sup>-3</sup> hydrochloric acid using a graduated disposable pipette to the sample of **S** on the watch glass. State **two** observations.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ [2]

- (c) Place the remainder of **S** into a 250 cm<sup>3</sup> beaker and dissolve in approximately 150 cm<sup>3</sup> of deionised water. Transfer the solution to a 250 cm<sup>3</sup> volumetric flask and make up to the mark with deionised water. Stopper and invert the flask to mix.

- (i) Pipette 25.0 cm<sup>3</sup> of the solution of **S** into a conical flask. Add 5 drops of phenolphthalein. State the colour observed in the conical flask.

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

- (ii) Fill the burette to the 0.0 cm<sup>3</sup> mark with 0.1 mol dm<sup>-3</sup> hydrochloric acid. Carry out a rough titration using the solution of **S** in the conical flask with 0.1 mol dm<sup>-3</sup> hydrochloric acid until the end point is reached. Record the burette reading to 1 decimal place.

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

- (iii) State the colour observed in the conical flask when the end point is reached.

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

- (iv) Add 5 drops of methyl orange to the **same** conical flask. State the colour observed in the flask.

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]



- (v) Continue to add  $0.1 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$  hydrochloric acid from the burette until a second end point is reached. Record the burette reading to 1 decimal place.

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

- (vi) State the colour observed in the conical flask when this second end point is reached.

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

- (vii) Repeat the same titration procedure using a fresh  $25.0 \text{ cm}^3$  portion of the solution of **S**. Complete the table by recording your results to 1 decimal place.

	Initial burette reading / $\text{cm}^3$	Final burette reading / $\text{cm}^3$	Titre / $\text{cm}^3$
End point 1			
End point 2			

[3]

[Turn over

13620.09R



\*08SCH3103\*

2 You are provided with three colourless liquids labelled **A**, **B** and **C**.

(a) Carry out the following tests and record your observations in the table.

**In this question all volumes of 3 cm<sup>3</sup> or less can be measured approximately using a graduated disposable pipette.**

Test	Observations
1. Mix 2 cm <sup>3</sup> of <b>A</b> with 2 cm <sup>3</sup> of <b>B</b> in a test tube. Stopper and shake gently.	[1]
2. Mix 2 cm <sup>3</sup> of <b>A</b> with 2 cm <sup>3</sup> of <b>C</b> in a test tube. Stopper and shake gently.	[1]
3. Mix 2 cm <sup>3</sup> of <b>B</b> with 2 cm <sup>3</sup> of <b>C</b> in a test tube. Stopper and shake gently.	[1]
4. Place 2 cm <sup>3</sup> of <b>B</b> into a test tube in a test tube rack. In a fume cupboard, add a spatula measure of phosphorous(V) chloride to the test tube. Place a strip of damp universal indicator paper at the mouth of the test tube.	[2]
5. Mix 2 cm <sup>3</sup> of <b>B</b> with 10 drops of potassium manganate(VII) solution and 2 cm <sup>3</sup> of dilute sulfuric acid in a test tube. Place the test tube in a beaker of hot water for approximately five minutes.	[2]



(b) Fill a burette to the 30.0 cm<sup>3</sup> mark with **A** and place a 250 cm<sup>3</sup> beaker under the burette. Charge a plastic rod by rubbing it with a cloth for approximately 30 seconds. Open the burette tap and bring the plastic rod close to the stream of liquid. **Do not let the rod touch the stream of liquid.** Observe whether the stream of liquid is deflected by the charged rod and record your observation in the table below. Empty the burette and beaker and repeat with **B** and with **C**.

Liquid	Is the liquid deflected? Yes/No
<b>A</b>	
<b>B</b>	
<b>C</b>	

[2]

(c) Add 2 cm<sup>3</sup> of **A**, **B** and **C** to separate test tubes. Add 1 cm<sup>3</sup> of iodine solution to each test tube, stopper and shake gently and state observations for each test tube.

(i) **A** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ [2]

(ii) **B** \_\_\_\_\_ [1]

(iii) **C** \_\_\_\_\_ [1]

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**THIS IS THE END OF THE QUESTION PAPER**

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\*08SCH3105\*

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\*08SCH3106\*





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\*08SCH3107\*

**DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE**

<b>For Examiner's use only</b>	
<b>Question Number</b>	<b>Marks</b>
1	
2	
<b>Total Marks</b>	

**Examiner Number**

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## General Information

1 tonne =  $10^6$  g

1 metre =  $10^9$  nm

One mole of any gas at 293 K and a pressure of 1 atmosphere ( $10^5$  Pa) occupies a volume of 24 dm<sup>3</sup>

Avogadro Constant =  $6.02 \times 10^{23}$  mol<sup>-1</sup>

Planck Constant =  $6.63 \times 10^{-34}$  Js

Specific Heat Capacity of water =  $4.2$  J g<sup>-1</sup> K<sup>-1</sup>

Speed of Light =  $3 \times 10^8$  ms<sup>-1</sup>



## Characteristic absorptions in IR spectroscopy

Wavenumber/cm <sup>-1</sup>	Bond	Compound
550–850	C–X (X = Cl, Br, I)	Haloalkanes
750–1100	C–C	Alkanes, alkyl groups
1000–1300	C–O	Alcohols, esters, carboxylic acids
1450–1650	C=C	Arenes
1600–1700	C=C	Alkenes
1650–1800	C=O	Carboxylic acids, esters, aldehydes, ketones, amides, acyl chlorides
2200–2300	C≡N	Nitriles
2500–3200	O–H	Carboxylic acids
2750–2850	C–H	Aldehydes
2850–3000	C–H	Alkanes, alkyl groups, alkenes, arenes
3200–3600	O–H	Alcohols
3300–3500	N–H	Amines, amides

## Proton Chemical Shifts in Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy (relative to TMS)

Chemical Shift	Structure	
0.5–2.0	–CH	Saturated alkanes
0.5–5.5	–OH	Alcohols
1.0–3.0	–NH	Amines
2.0–3.0	–CO–CH	Ketones
	–N–CH	Amines
	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> –CH	Arene (aliphatic on ring)
2.0–4.0	X–CH	X = Cl or Br (3.0–4.0) X = I (2.0–3.0)
4.5–6.0	–C=CH	Alkenes
5.5–8.5	RCONH	Amides
6.0–8.0	–C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	Arenes (on ring)
9.0–10.0	–CHO	Aldehydes
10.0–12.0	–COOH	Carboxylic acids

These chemical shifts are concentration and temperature dependent and may be outside the ranges indicated above.

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COUNCIL FOR THE CURRICULUM, EXAMINATIONS AND ASSESSMENT

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# Data Leaflet

## Including the Periodic Table of the Elements

For the use of candidates taking  
Advanced Subsidiary and  
Advanced Level Examinations

**Copies must be free from notes or additions of any kind. No other type of data booklet or information sheet is authorised for use in the examinations**

# gce a/as examinations chemistry

# THE PERIODIC TABLE OF ELEMENTS

## Group

I    II    III    IV    V    VI    VII    0

1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9    10    11    12    13    14    15    16    17    18

<b>1</b> <b>H</b> Hydrogen 1											<b>4</b> <b>He</b> Helium 2						
<b>7</b> <b>Li</b> Lithium 3	<b>9</b> <b>Be</b> Beryllium 4											<b>11</b> <b>B</b> Boron 5	<b>12</b> <b>C</b> Carbon 6	<b>14</b> <b>N</b> Nitrogen 7	<b>16</b> <b>O</b> Oxygen 8	<b>19</b> <b>F</b> Fluorine 9	<b>20</b> <b>Ne</b> Neon 10
<b>23</b> <b>Na</b> Sodium 11	<b>24</b> <b>Mg</b> Magnesium 12											<b>27</b> <b>Al</b> Aluminium 13	<b>28</b> <b>Si</b> Silicon 14	<b>31</b> <b>P</b> Phosphorus 15	<b>32</b> <b>S</b> Sulfur 16	<b>35.5</b> <b>Cl</b> Chlorine 17	<b>40</b> <b>Ar</b> Argon 18
<b>39</b> <b>K</b> Potassium 19	<b>40</b> <b>Ca</b> Calcium 20	<b>45</b> <b>Sc</b> Scandium 21	<b>48</b> <b>Ti</b> Titanium 22	<b>51</b> <b>V</b> Vanadium 23	<b>52</b> <b>Cr</b> Chromium 24	<b>55</b> <b>Mn</b> Manganese 25	<b>56</b> <b>Fe</b> Iron 26	<b>59</b> <b>Co</b> Cobalt 27	<b>59</b> <b>Ni</b> Nickel 28	<b>64</b> <b>Cu</b> Copper 29	<b>65</b> <b>Zn</b> Zinc 30	<b>70</b> <b>Ga</b> Gallium 31	<b>73</b> <b>Ge</b> Germanium 32	<b>75</b> <b>As</b> Arsenic 33	<b>79</b> <b>Se</b> Selenium 34	<b>80</b> <b>Br</b> Bromine 35	<b>84</b> <b>Kr</b> Krypton 36
<b>85</b> <b>Rb</b> Rubidium 37	<b>88</b> <b>Sr</b> Strontium 38	<b>89</b> <b>Y</b> Yttrium 39	<b>91</b> <b>Zr</b> Zirconium 40	<b>93</b> <b>Nb</b> Niobium 41	<b>96</b> <b>Mo</b> Molybdenum 42	<b>98</b> <b>Tc</b> Technetium 43	<b>101</b> <b>Ru</b> Ruthenium 44	<b>103</b> <b>Rh</b> Rhodium 45	<b>106</b> <b>Pd</b> Palladium 46	<b>108</b> <b>Ag</b> Silver 47	<b>112</b> <b>Cd</b> Cadmium 48	<b>115</b> <b>In</b> Indium 49	<b>119</b> <b>Sn</b> Tin 50	<b>122</b> <b>Sb</b> Antimony 51	<b>128</b> <b>Te</b> Tellurium 52	<b>127</b> <b>I</b> Iodine 53	<b>131</b> <b>Xe</b> Xenon 54
<b>133</b> <b>Cs</b> Caesium 55	<b>137</b> <b>Ba</b> Barium 56	<b>139</b> <b>La</b> <sup>*</sup> Lanthanum 57	<b>178</b> <b>Hf</b> Hafnium 72	<b>181</b> <b>Ta</b> Tantalum 73	<b>184</b> <b>W</b> Tungsten 74	<b>186</b> <b>Re</b> Rhenium 75	<b>190</b> <b>Os</b> Osmium 76	<b>192</b> <b>Ir</b> Iridium 77	<b>195</b> <b>Pt</b> Platinum 78	<b>197</b> <b>Au</b> Gold 79	<b>201</b> <b>Hg</b> Mercury 80	<b>204</b> <b>Tl</b> Thallium 81	<b>207</b> <b>Pb</b> Lead 82	<b>209</b> <b>Bi</b> Bismuth 83	<b>210</b> <b>Po</b> Polonium 84	<b>210</b> <b>At</b> Astatine 85	<b>222</b> <b>Rn</b> Radon 86
<b>223</b> <b>Fr</b> Francium 87	<b>226</b> <b>Ra</b> Radium 88	<b>227</b> <b>Ac</b> <sup>†</sup> Actinium 89	<b>261</b> <b>Rf</b> Rutherfordium 104	<b>262</b> <b>Db</b> Dubnium 105	<b>266</b> <b>Sg</b> Seaborgium 106	<b>264</b> <b>Bh</b> Bohrium 107	<b>277</b> <b>Hs</b> Hassium 108	<b>268</b> <b>Mt</b> Meitnerium 109	<b>271</b> <b>Ds</b> Darmstadtium 110	<b>272</b> <b>Rg</b> Roentgenium 111	<b>285</b> <b>Cn</b> Copernicium 112						

\* 58 – 71 Lanthanum series  
† 90 – 103 Actinium series

$\begin{matrix} a \\ X \\ b \end{matrix}$  a = relative atomic mass (approx)  
x = atomic symbol  
b = atomic number

<b>140</b> <b>Ce</b> Cerium 58	<b>141</b> <b>Pr</b> Praseodymium 59	<b>144</b> <b>Nd</b> Neodymium 60	<b>145</b> <b>Pm</b> Promethium 61	<b>150</b> <b>Sm</b> Samarium 62	<b>152</b> <b>Eu</b> Europium 63	<b>157</b> <b>Gd</b> Gadolinium 64	<b>159</b> <b>Tb</b> Terbium 65	<b>162</b> <b>Dy</b> Dysprosium 66	<b>165</b> <b>Ho</b> Holmium 67	<b>167</b> <b>Er</b> Erbium 68	<b>169</b> <b>Tm</b> Thulium 69	<b>173</b> <b>Yb</b> Ytterbium 70	<b>175</b> <b>Lu</b> Lutetium 71
<b>232</b> <b>Th</b> Thorium 90	<b>231</b> <b>Pa</b> Protactinium 91	<b>238</b> <b>U</b> Uranium 92	<b>237</b> <b>Np</b> Neptunium 93	<b>242</b> <b>Pu</b> Plutonium 94	<b>243</b> <b>Am</b> Americium 95	<b>247</b> <b>Cm</b> Curium 96	<b>245</b> <b>Bk</b> Berkelium 97	<b>251</b> <b>Cf</b> Californium 98	<b>254</b> <b>Es</b> Einsteinium 99	<b>253</b> <b>Fm</b> Fermium 100	<b>256</b> <b>Md</b> Mendelevium 101	<b>254</b> <b>No</b> Nobelium 102	<b>257</b> <b>Lr</b> Lawrencium 103



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2023**

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## **Chemistry**

Assessment Unit AS 3

Basic Practical Chemistry

Practical Booklet A

**[SCH31]**

**TUESDAY 9 MAY, MORNING**

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# **APPARATUS AND MATERIALS LIST**

## Advice for centres

- All chemicals used should be at least laboratory reagent specification and labelled with appropriate safety symbols, e.g. irritant.
- For centres running multiple sessions – candidates for the later session should be supplied with clean, dry glassware. If it is not feasible, then glassware from the first session should be thoroughly washed, rinsed with deionised water and allowed to drain.
- Ensure all chemicals are in date otherwise expected observations may not be seen.
- It is the responsibility of the centre to be cognisant of all health and safety issues and to carry out a thorough risk assessment. Up to date information can be obtained at [www.cleapss.org.uk](http://www.cleapss.org.uk)

## Practical Examination

### Question 1

Each candidate must be supplied with:

- 1 × watch glass
- 1 × piece of nichrome wire
- 1 × spatula
- 1 × Bunsen burner
- 1 × heat proof mat
- 2 × 250 cm<sup>3</sup> beakers
- 1 × glass rod
- Several 3 cm<sup>3</sup> graduated disposable pipettes
- 1 × 250 cm<sup>3</sup> volumetric flask
- 2 × filter funnel
- 1 × 25.0 cm<sup>3</sup> pipette of at least class B quality
- 1 × safety pipette filler
- 1 × white tile
- 2 × 250 cm<sup>3</sup> conical flasks
- 1 × 50.0 cm<sup>3</sup> burette of at least class B quality
- 1 × wash bottle of deionised water
- 1 × retort stand, boss head and clamp/burette holder
- 2.5 g of a 50/50 mixture of anhydrous sodium carbonate and sodium hydrogencarbonate in a stoppered container labelled **S** and **moderate hazard (exclamation mark label)**
- approximately 150 cm<sup>3</sup> of dilute hydrochloric acid in a container labelled **0.1 mol dm<sup>-3</sup> hydrochloric acid** and **moderate hazard (exclamation mark label)**. This solution should be approximately 0.1 mol dm<sup>-3</sup>
- access to concentrated hydrochloric acid (fume cupboard) for use in a flame test labelled **concentrated hydrochloric acid** and **corrosive and moderate hazard (exclamation mark label)**

- methyl orange indicator labelled **methyl orange**
- phenolphthalein indicator labelled **phenolphthalein** and **flammable and moderate hazard (exclamation mark label)**
- access to an electronic balance

## Question 2

Each candidate must be supplied with:

- approximately 50 cm<sup>3</sup> of toluene in a stoppered container labelled **A** and **flammable and moderate hazard (exclamation mark label)**
- approximately 50 cm<sup>3</sup> of ethanol in a stoppered container labelled **B** and **flammable and moderate hazard (exclamation mark label)**
- approximately 50 cm<sup>3</sup> of deionised water in a stoppered container labelled **C**
- 8 × test tubes
- 3 × stoppers for test tubes
- 2 × test tube racks
- 1 × spatula
- 1 × piece of universal indicator paper
- 2 × 250 cm<sup>3</sup> beakers
- 1 × stopclock
- 1 × 50.0 cm<sup>3</sup> burette of at least class B quality (burette from Q1 can be rinsed and reused)
- 1 × filter funnel for filling the burette
- 1 × plastic rod/plastic 30 cm ruler
- 1 × cloth for rubbing plastic rod/plastic ruler
- several 3 cm<sup>3</sup> graduated disposable pipettes
- access to potassium manganate(VII) solution labelled **potassium manganate(VII) solution**. This solution should be approximately 0.02 mol dm<sup>-3</sup>. Each candidate will require 10 drops.
- access to dilute sulfuric acid. This solution should be approximately 1.0 mol dm<sup>-3</sup> and labelled **dilute sulfuric acid** and **moderate hazard (exclamation mark label)**. Each candidate will require 3 cm<sup>3</sup>.
- access to phosphorus(V) chloride (fume cupboard) labelled **phosphorus(V) chloride** and **corrosive and moderate hazard (exclamation mark label)**
- access to iodine solution labelled **iodine solution**. This solution should be approximately 0.01 mol dm<sup>-3</sup>. Each candidate will require 5 cm<sup>3</sup>.
- access to a kettle of hot water











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2023**

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## **Chemistry**

**Assessment Unit AS 3**

*Practical Assessment*

**Practical Booklet A**

**[SCH31]**

**TUESDAY 9 MAY, MORNING**

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# **Confidential Instructions to the Supervisor of the Practical Examination**

# INSTRUCTIONS TO THE SUPERVISOR OF THE PRACTICAL EXAMINATION

## General

1. The instructions contained in this document are for the use of the Supervisor **and are strictly confidential**. Under no circumstances may information concerning apparatus or materials be given before the examination to a candidate or other unauthorised person.
2. In a centre with a large number of candidates it may be necessary for two or more examination sessions to be organised. **It is the responsibility of the schools to ensure that there should be no contact between candidates taking each session.**
3. A suitable laboratory must be reserved for the examination and kept locked throughout the period of preparation. Unauthorised persons not involved in the preparation for the examination must not be allowed to enter. Candidates must not be admitted until the specified time for commencement of the examination.
4. The Supervisor must ensure that the solutions provided for the candidates are of the nature and concentrations specified in the Apparatus and Materials List.
5. **The Supervisor is to be granted access to the Teacher's Copy of Practical Booklet A on Wednesday 3 May 2023.** The Supervisor is asked to check, at the earliest opportunity, that the experiments and tests in the question paper may be completed satisfactorily using the apparatus, materials and solutions that have been assembled. **This question paper must then be returned to safe custody** at the earliest possible moment after the Supervisor has ensured that all is in order. **No access to the question paper should be allowed before 3 May 2023.**
6. Centres may need to carry out multiple sessions to accommodate all their candidates sitting Practical Booklet A in a laboratory. Supervision must take place from 30 minutes after the scheduled starting time of the examination, as set out in the timetable, until the time when the candidate(s) begin(s) their examination(s). This is in order to ensure that there is no contact with other candidates. The centre must appoint a member of staff from the centre to supervise the candidate(s) at all times while they are on the premises.
7. All apparatus should be checked before the examination, and there should be an adequate supply of spare apparatus in case of breakages. The Apparatus and Materials List should be regarded as a minimum and there is no objection to candidates being supplied with more than the minimum amount of apparatus and materials.
8. **Candidates may not use text books and laboratory notes for reference during the examination, and must be informed of this beforehand.**

9. Clear instructions must be given by the Supervisor to all candidates at the beginning of the examination concerning appropriate safety procedures and precautions. Supervisors are also advised to remind candidates that all substances in the examination must be treated with caution. **Only those tests specified in the question paper should be attempted. Candidates must not attempt any additional confirmatory tests.** Anything spilled on the skin should be washed off immediately with plenty of water. The use of appropriate eye protection is essential.
10. Supervisors are reminded that they may not assist candidates during the examination. However if, in the opinion of the Supervisor, a candidate is about to do something which may endanger themselves or others, the Supervisor should intervene. A full written report must be sent to CCEA at once.
11. Upon request, a candidate may be given additional quantities of materials (answer paper, reagents and unknowns) without penalty. No notification needs to be sent to CCEA.
12. The examination room must be cleared of candidates immediately after the examination.
13. No materials will be supplied by CCEA.
14. All JCQ procedures for conducting examinations should be followed for this practical examination including displaying JCQ posters with examination information in the laboratory and removal of mobile phones. Posters should be available from your Examinations Officer.

Northern Ireland Council for the Curriculum, Examinations and Assessment

General Certificate of Education

Advanced Subsidiary

Chemistry

Practical Booklet A

[SCH31]

Tuesday 9 May 2023

Centre Number

71
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Candidate Number


This report must be completed by the Supervisor during the examination. The complete report should include all candidates taking this Practical Examination. This Supervisor's Report should be copied and attached to **Each Advice Note** bundle and returned to CCEA in the normal way.

Comments:

Supervisor's Signature . . . . . Date . . . . .